# NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1805. [*No* 2236.


## *To Delinquent Subscribers.*

THE subscriber has taken every reasonable method, to collect the arrearages due from delinquent subscribers to the Newport Mercury, and those indebted for advertisements, without success.—She is now determined to adopt some new method—consequently an agreement has been made with GOLD S. SILLIMAN, Esq. to collect all accounts (of more than three years standing) that remain unsettled, on or before the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.—Those who cannot make it convenient, to pay upon so *short* a notice, are informed, that their Notes will be taken, payable in *sixty days*.—No further Notice will be given to any one. ANN BARBER.

*Newport, February* 8, 1805.

## FOR SALE,

A SMALL Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-House and other buildings thereon, lying in North-Kingstown, about Two miles South-west from Wickford, on the country road.—Also one half of a Lot of Land, and one-half of a Grist-Mill; the mill has a good run of custom, and a remarkable good stream of water; there is three separate mill-streams, that comes into one head, that attends said mill.—Also eleven Lots of Land, lying in Wickford, two of which are excellent watersots.—For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber,

BERIAH WAITE.

N. B. Possession will be given on the 25th of March next.

*North-Kingstown, February* 6, 1805.

WHEREAS the Honourable Court of Probate, for the town of Newport, have appointed the subscribers Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, late of [illegible], deceased, represented insolvent:—All persons having any demands against said estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of the subscribers, at their respective dwellings, within six months from the 4th inst. being the time allowed by said Court.—No accounts will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.

WILLIAM WOOD, } *Com.*
WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD. }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN ROBINSON, *Adm'x.*

*Newport, February* 8, 1805.

*State of Rhode-Island, &c.*

THE Creditors of ASA FELLOWS. of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, Saddler, are hereby notified to appear, before the Honorable the General Assembly of this State, at their session to be holden at Providence, on the fourth Monday of February inst. to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an act, made and passed June, A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent debtors, should not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

*Newport, February* 8, 1805.

## GIBBS & CHANNING

*HAVE FOR SALE,*

ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

*Newport, Dec.* 7, 1804

*FOR SALE, BY*

## JAMES ROBINSON,

SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter strained OIL, at his Spermaceti-Works, in Newport.—He has also for Sale, best Holland's GIN.

Newport, January 11, 1805.

## WANTED,

A Steady WOMAN, to do House-Work—One who can produce good recommendations, will receive generous wages.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, January 11, 1805.

## SAUNDERS MALBONE,

HAS removed to the Store at the Head of Col. Sherburne's Wharf, where he has for Sale, a general Assortment of GROCERIES; Spanish Flore Indigo, of a superior quality; and a few Bolts of Russia Duck.

*Newport, September* 21, 1804.

## JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.

*Have just received, in addition to their former Assortment,*

A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS; all which will be disposed of on the lowest possible terms.

## CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

*HAS FOR SALE,*

BARCELONA Brandy.
Best Holland and American Geneva.
New-England Rum.
Twenty Cases New Rice.
Russia Duck.
Sewing Twine, and
Fresh superfine Flour.

*Newport, October* 26, 1804.

*FOR SALE BY*

## JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

*Newport, 26th of 10th Mon.* 1804.

## GODFREY WENWOOD

*HAS FOR SALE,*

*On the most reasonable Terms.*

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mastic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

*Newport, August* 9, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix, to the estate of her late husband, *Nathan B. Miller*, of Newport, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*

*WHICH ARE FOR SALE,*

4th-proof Barcelona Brandy by the pipe or quarter-cask.
4th-proof Geneva by the pipe or lesser quantity.
Jamaica Spirits, and St. Vincent's Rum by the hogshead.
Sherry, port, and Malaga Wines by the cask.
Child's warranted No. 1 and 2 Chocolate by the box.
Long Pipes Do. Essence of Spruce do. and 1 box of fresh Mustard; also six large brass Kettles.—All of which she will dispose of, as low as can be purchased in this town

*Newport, May* 11, 1804.

## FOWLING PIECES.

TWO Boxes English Fowling Pieces, just imported from London, for sale, by

WALTER CORNELL.

No. 106, Thames-Street.

N. B. A beautiful assortment of Brass Andirons, just received.

Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, from among the Goods saved from the Wreck of the Brig Minerva, stranded on Beaver-Tail, on the 27th ult. One Bale, containing twenty pieces of fine German shirting Linen; One Bale, containing five pieces of Russia Sheeting; and One Bale, containing two pieces of Russia Duck.—As very few such Linens are imported, it is requested that Shop Keepers and others will be upon the look out, if any are offered for sale. Whoever will give information so that the thief or thieves may be brought to justice and the Goods recovered, shall be entitled to the above reward and *Fifty Dollars* for the Goods only.—All necessary charges will be paid by,

SIMON DAVIS, of Newport, or
JAMES D'WOLFE, of Bristol.

January 9th, 1805

## WILLIAM C. BAEN,

*Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,*

THAT he contemplates taking a Partner in Trade the ensuing Spring; but previous to that time wishes to dispose of his present Stock, which is now offered at a very little more than first Cost.

☞ Elegant plaid CALICOES, at 2s. 3d. and Carpets at 5s. 9d. per yard.

Newport, January 4, 1805.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Writs and Executions, for the Court of Common Pleas; Justices Writs, Executions, &c. &c. neatly printed, and on good Paper.

*From the* BALANCE.

## HAPPINESS.

THE great object of every person is the attainment of felicity; yet how very few catch even a faint glimmering of the beloved object whose charms have allured them to the pursuit. Although we see thousands apparently happy, on whose countenances sportively bask the smiles of apparent contentment and joy, yet could we have access to the heart, instead of smiles we should see felicity in ruins, and the pale spectres of happiness mantled in grief. The enjoyment of many who call themselves happy, is merely negative. That of others, is, in its very nature, fleeting and transitory.

"O happiness! our being's end and aim,
"How few know more of thee than just the name."

To be happy the mind must be virtuous, must be enlightened, must be refined.—Whatever other minds may boast of enjoyment, it is such an one only that can realize it. Here are we to look for real, substantial peace; for pleasures chaste and refined, for happiness, exquisite and lasting. How many miss the great object of pursuit, by mistaking its nature. They view a picture drawn by the magic pencil of an imagination, wild and romantic; but the reality they have never seen. Although, for a time, the mind may be pleased with the wild sketches of fancy's imagery, yet, such is its nature, that it can never be satisfied short of that which is really substantial and excellent.

Many reasons might be assigned, why mankind are not happy. Perhaps nothing is more essentially requisite to our happiness, than forming when young, a just estimate of life, than thoroughly scanning what will, in its own nature, and what will not yield us the desired felicity. In youth, we see before us a paradise of joys. We gaze with rapture upon a horizon painted with all the blushes of the morning. We behold ourselves surrounded with every thing which can captivate and charm. The most beautiful flowers regale the eye; the sweetest odours are wafted upon the breeze, the ear is enchanted with the choicest music of nature, all the senses are lulled into the most delightful tranquility; nay, the whole man is taken captive in bliss. Such is the paradise which is formed by the youthful mind. We gaze, we admire: but we do not reflect that some unforeseen event may mar all the beauties of the scene, and banish us forever from all, that in prospect, we had so fondly enjoyed.—Well might Cowper exclaim,

"Defend me therefore, common sense, say I,
"From reveries so airy; from the toil
"Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
"And growing old in drawing nothing up."

To enjoy life, we must view it as it is, and look for those enjoyments only which humanity can realize. It is not because happiness is unattainable that so many are unhappy. We pass it heedlessly by, and look for that which exists only in imagination.

"She comes too meanly dress'd to win our smile,
"And calls herself *Content*, a homely name!
"Our flame is transport, and content our scorn.
"Unknowing what our mortal state admits,
"Life's modest joys we ruin, while we raise;
"And all our extasies are wounds to peace."

Some found all their expectations of happiness on wealth; others, on the "whistling of a name."—They fondly expect, that, like the fiery chariot of Elijah, it will, in safety conduct them to their wish'd for heaven.—But doubly vain are all expectations of felicity, which are founded on wealth or honors. Experience hath long since taught, and reason strongly testifies, that they are wholly insufficient to satisfy the desires of the soul. A virtuous and well *enlightened* mind is the only substantial wealth, and the testimony of a good conscience is far more desirable than the mad applause of the world. C.

*From the Same.*

## THE HAND ORGANIST.

ONE evening last summer, a little Italian frequented our streets with a hand-organ. His music drew after him a considerable concourse of boys who testified their approbation of his skill, by frequently exclaiming, "what a capital player!" The little foreigner shrugged up his shoulders, and remarked, in broken English to his companion, "Dese foolish Americans, tink me make de music, when me only turn de veels."—At length an arch boy who it appears had taken a dislike to all foreigners, stepped softly behind the organist (for he carried the organ upon his back) and crowded the hair [illegible] the ears of his wonted comrade, when [illegible] and confusion [illegible] and the [illegible] exclaimed, "De dam boys *stop de veels.*"—"Wheels!" vociferated an hundred voices, "so, Mr. Nitallag (for this was the organist's name, which spelled backwards makes very good English) all this fine music is made by the turning of wheels."—Laughing and jeering on one side, and applause and encouragement on the other, immediately succeeded, and the boys soon fell to wrangling on account of the poor Italian.—On one side, they contended that the music was delightful—that the tunes were played finely—that every note was struck accurately—that this was all owing to the skill of the organist, who had been taught the art at home, but had come to this country for the sole purpose of charming the Americans with his music.—On the other side, it was admitted that the music was good; but it was contended that the man who carried the organ on his back, and turned the crank, deserved no credit for it—that the notes and tones were governed by curious internal machinery, of the formation of which the Italian was ignorant—that the man who made the organ was indeed an artist of great skill; but that it had now passed into the hands of an inexperienced adventurer, who played upon it for mere speculation, who was an enemy of the inventor, and who, by his blunders, was in a fair way of ruining the machine.

I cannot help thinking of this poor Italian and his organ, whenever I hear the democrats boast and brag of the financial skill of Mr. Gallatin. Every body knows that General Hamilton planned, formed, and organized the machine, which that foreigner now ostentatiously bears about upon his back. Gallatin turns the crank and makes fine music; and a crowd follows at his heels, hallooing, "What an excellent player! What a sweet musician!" If a federalist happens to throw a stumbling block in his way, he complains that he "stops de veels."—Thus he goes blundering on; and the consequence will probably be, that he will make his fortune, and render the organ useless.

## NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

*Friday, January* 25, 1805.

A MESSAGE was received from the President covering a report of the Director of the Mint, of the operations of that institution for the last year.

On motion of Mr. Crowninshield a committee was instructed to inquire what alterations were necessary in the salaries and emoluments of Collectors of the customs.

A memorial respecting grievance sustained in the Mississippi Territory, was committed.

A bill from the Senate respecting the surveying of public lands, was read twice, and committed.

Mr. Griswold called the attention of the House to the duty now required to be paid on Salt-Petre; and wished that a committee might be instructed to inquire, whether salt-petre is at this time liable by law to a duty on importation, and what the rate. Agreed to.

The bill for the relief of the New-York sufferers by fire, was again called up; and was again referred for Monday next.

Mr. Nelson, at his request, was excused from serving as a Manager for conducting the trial of Judge Chase.

*GEORGIA-LANDS CLAIMANTS.*

The order of the day was called for upon the report of the committee of claims, respecting the Yazoo claims to land. The house went into committee on the subject; when after the report was read the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The leave was opposed; but 58 members being for it, the speaker declared the question to have been carried.

*LOUISIANA PETITION.*

Mr. Randolph, from a committee appointed on the petition from Louisiana, reported at considerable length, and concluded with a resolution, that provision ought to be made by law for extending to the people of Louisiana, the right of self-government. Made the order of the day for Monday next.

Local and individual concerns occupied the other part of the day; but nothing interesting to this section of the union.

*Monday, January* 28.

Mr. Clarke was chosen a manager of the impeachment of Judge Chase in the room of Mr. Nelson, excused serving.

*GEORGIA LAND CLAIMS.*

The order of the day on the Yazoo Claims, was postponed until to morrow, 65 members voting for it.

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Jamaica Spirits, and St. Vincent's Rum by the hogshead.

Sherry, port, and Malaga Wines by the cask.

Child's warranted No. 1 and 2 Chocolate by the box.

Long Pipes Do. Essence of Spruce do. and 1 box of fresh Mustard; also six large brass Kettles.—All of which she will dispose of, as low as can be purchased in this town

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N. B. A beautiful assortment of Brass Andirons, just received.

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*From the* BALANCE.

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"Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
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*From the Same.*

## THE HAND ORGANIST.

ONE evening last summer, a little Italian frequented our streets with a hand-organ. His music drew after him a considerable concourse of boys who testified their approbation of his skill, by frequently exclaiming, "what a capital player!" The little foreigner shrugged up his shoulders, and remarked, in broken English to his companion, "D-se foolish Americans, tink me make de music, when me only turn de veels."—At length an arch boy who it appears had taken a dislike to all foreigners, stepped softly behind the organist (for he carried the organ upon his back) and crowded the barrel a little out of its wonted course, when jars, discord and confusion instantly ensued; and the enraged Italian exclaimed, "De dam boys stop de veels."—"Wheels!" vociferated an hundred voices, "so, Mr. Nitallag (for this was the organist's name, which spelled backwards makes very good English) all this fine music is made by the turning of wheels."—Laughing and jeering on one side, and applause and encouragement on the other, immediately succeeded, and the boys soon fell to wrangling on account of the poor Italian.—On one side, they contended that the music was delightful—that the tunes were played finely—that every note was struck accurately—that this was all owing to the skill of the organist, who had been taught the art at home, but had come to this country for the sole purpose of charming the Americans with his music.—On the other side, it was admitted that the music was good; but it was contended that the man who carried the organ on his back, and turned the crank, deserved no credit for it—that the notes and tones were governed by curious internal machinery, of the formation of which the Italian was ignorant—that the man who made the organ was indeed an artist of great skill; but that it had now passed into the hands of an inexperienced adventurer, who played upon it for mere speculation, who was an enemy of the inventor, and who, by his blunders, was in a fair way of ruining the machine.

I cannot help thinking of this poor Italian and his organ, whenever I hear the democrats boast and brag of the financial skill of Mr. Gallatin. Every body knows that General Hamilton planned, formed, and organized the machine, which that foreigner now ostentatiously bears about upon his back. Gallatin turns the crank and makes fine music; and a crowd follows at his heels, hallooing, "What an excellent player! What a sweet musician!" If a federalist happens to throw a stumbling block in his way, he complains that he "stops de veels."—Thus he goes blundering on; and the consequence will probably be, that he will make his fortune, and render the organ useless.

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## NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

*Friday, January* 25, 1805.

A MESSAGE was received from the President covering a report of the Director of the Mint, of the operations of that institution for the last year.

On motion of Mr. Crowninshield a committee was instructed to inquire what alterations were necessary in the salaries and emoluments of Collectors of the customs.

A memorial respecting grievance sustained in the Mississippi Territory, was committed.

A bill from the Senate respecting the surveying of public lands, was read twice, and committed.

Mr. Griswold called the attention of the House to the duty now required to be paid on Salt-Petre; and wished that a committee might be instructed to inquire, whether salt-petre is at this time liable by law to a duty on importation, and what the rate. Agreed to.

The bill for the relief of the New-York sufferers by fire, was again called up; and was again referred for Monday next.

Mr. Nelson, at his request, was excused from serving as a Manager for conducting the trial of Judge Chase.

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*GEORGIA-LANDS CLAIMANTS.*

The order of the day was called for upon the report of the committee of claims, respecting the Yazoo claims to land. The house went into committee on the subject; when, after the report was read, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The leave was opposed; but 58 members being for it, the speaker declared the question to have been carried.

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*LOUISIANA PETITION.*

Mr. Randolph, from a committee appointed on the petition from Louisiana, reported at considerable length, and concluded with a resolution, that provision ought to be made by law for extending to the people of Louisiana, the right of self-government. Made the order of the day for Monday next.

Local and individual concerns occupied the other part of the day; but nothing interesting to this section of the union.

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*Monday, January* 28.

Mr. Clarke was chosen a manager of the impeachment of Judge Chase, in the room of Mr. Nelson, excused serving.

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*GEORGIA LAND CLAIMS.*

The order of the day, on the Yazoo Claims, was postponed until to-morrow, 65 members voting for it.

## *LOUISIANA MEMORIAL.*

The House went into committee on the Louisiana Memorial, when the following resolution was agreed to without a division:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for extending to the inhabitants of Louisiana the right of self-government.

The House confirmed the resolution, and ordered the necessary bill.

A petition presented by Dr. Eustis, praying that Charlestown near Boston, may be made a port of entry, was committed.

## *ATLANTIC NAVY-YARD.*

The House went into Committee on Dr. Eustis's motion on this subject; when, after a lengthy discussion, the original resolution was adopted, 58 to 51.

*Tuesday, January 29.*

Dr. Eustis's motion, for preparing and fitting up one of the Navy-Yards on the margin of the ocean, [Boston, Newport, Philadelphia and Norfolk, were all advocated] for the reception and repair of the vessels of war now on a cruise on foreign stations, was again taken up; and postponed until Saturday.

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Mr. Elliot called up the report on the Yazoo land claims; and the House again went into committee on the subject. After some discussion, the resolution in favor of admitting the claim by way of compromise, passed 61 to 50. The House took up the resolution, when Mr. Clarke proposed to amend it, by adding, "*That no part of the five millions of acres reserved to compensate certain claims, should be applied to the benefit of the claimants under the act passed by the Legislature of Georgia, in 1795.*"

On this motion, Mr. J. Randolph called for the Yeas and Nays; and went into an argument shewing the impropriety of the measure; and the sitting terminated some time after the usual hour, by an adjournment.

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*GEORGIA-LAND CLAIMS.*

The report of the committee of claims for Georgia Lands, and the amendment offered by Mr. Clark, occupied the attention of the House, the whole of this day. [☞ *It should be recollected that the report of the committee of claims, was favorable to the claimants—most of whom reside in New-England, inasmuch as it referred the final adjustment of the claims to a board of Commissioners; which was what the claimants desired. Mr. Clarke's amendment provides against the allowance of any claims under the act of Georgia, of 1795.*]

The amendment of Mr. Clark was advocated by the mover, and Mr. Lucas; and opposed by Messrs. Elliot, Boyd, and Eustis.

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The subject of the claims for Georgia Lands again occupied the attention of the House, the principal part of the day. Messrs. Jackson, Findley and Root, opposed; and Messrs. Gregg and J. Randolph, supported the amendment; but no question was taken, when the house adjourned.

## *MORE GUN-BOATS.*

Mr. Nicholson moved for an appropriation of money, for building a number of Gunboats, not exceeding *twenty five.*

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*For the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

*Mr.* EDITOR,

THE important advantages which would result to Rhode-Island, and to the town of Newport in particular, from a permanent and convenient Bridge, over Howland's Ferry, must be obvious to every person, who will take time to reflect a moment on the subject. —The insular disadvantages, with which we have contended, ever since the settlement of this Island, must be considered as the principal obstacles to that National and State importance, to which, from our natural situation, we are justly entitled.—Rhode-Island has long been celebrated for its beauty of situation, and salubrity of clime.—It was once the principal summer retreat of the southern families, who wished to enjoy their fortunes, or to preserve or restore their health in the Eastern States.—Again to make Newport the resort of those who are disposed to reside among us, for the purpose of enjoying their acquired fortunes, or engaging in commercial enterprize, is, doubtless, the best policy of its inhabitants.—Our insular situation has deprived us of that direct connection, with the main land, without which, the town of Newport must expect to see its rival, Providence, turning the current of business from New-York to Boston, in such a manner as essentially to injure our inhabitants.—With as good a harbour, as any in America, and, doubtless, the best for the accommodation of ships of war and armed vessels, from its depth of water, and convenience of access to the ocean, nothing is wanting, to render Newport a place of the first importance, but that enterprize and spirit (in which she has been criminally deficient) which shall connect the Island with the main, by a Bridge over Howland's-Ferry, and thus open a direct inland communication with Boston and New-Bedford.

Alarmed by a desire to contribute to the prosperity of Newport, if in my power, and fully confident, that the proposed Bridge will immediately be productive of this happy effect, I will endeavour, concisely, to point out some of the many advantages which will, doubtless, result to this town and Island, from this noble and patriotic enterprize.

1st. By a Bridge over Howland's Ferry, and a regular line of stages from hence to Boston, which, doubtless, would result from this plan, the route from New-York to Boston would be, by means of our Packets direct through Newport—and not, as at present through Providence.—The convenience, cheapness, and expedition, of this mode of travelling, especially in the summer season would make it desirable and fashionable for travellers, and lucrative for all concerned either directly or indirectly, in this employment.

2d. The town of Newport, which is now, especially, in the winter season, badly supplied in their markets, and, at times, cut off entirely from all communication with the main, would reap important advantages from regular supplies of Wood, in such seasons as the present, and of such articles as are in daily demand among our inhabitants.—Those provisions, which are now carried to Boston market, from towns adjoining the opposite Banks of the River, over which the Bridge is proposed to be erected, will, from the encreased facility of passing to Newport, and, from its growing population and business, the natural consequences of the Bridge, be immediately turned, from motives of interest as well as convenience, to this market. —The increase of the value of real estates on this Island, and in this town, must be commensurate with the prosperity of Newport.—Agriculture and commerce are well said to be twin-sisters, and, on this principle, as Newport flourishes in commerce—and, by its beautiful situation, excellent harbour, and direct communication with the main, encreases in population, prosperity and wealth, so will the country around it, by an encreased demand for the produce of the Farmer, gradually rise in its value, and, probably, on this Island, and in this town increase, in the course of twenty years, fifteen or twenty per cent.—These are not visionary calculations —They have been maturely weighed, and have received the approbation of those whose minds have been improved by experience and knowledge.

3d. The erection of the Bridge will facilitate, and *practically* shorten, the distance between this place and Boston.—If Turnpike-Roads should be formed, from hence to the Capital of New-England, of which we cannot doubt, it may, and unquestionably will have a tendency to induce some of those interested in the Bridge, to encrease the profits of that, by suitable encouragement to the prosperity of Newport, and perhaps to actual exertions in navigation among us.

It is well-known that our insular situation, together with some other local causes which it is thought are, in a fair way to be removed, have been the only reasons which have prevented Merchants from Boston, New Bedford and Nantucket, settling among us. The difficulty, inconvenience, delay and perhaps danger, of passing Howland's Ferry, in the winter season, are well-known to those who have been obliged to pass it.—These, to men of business, to which dispatch is necessary, are sometimes attended with unfortunate consequences, and are sufficient to deter some who would, otherwise, prefer the situation of Newport to that of Boston.

The mercantile consequence of New-Bedford, and the encreasing value of its adjoining country renders our connection with them, not only important but necessary to our prosperity.—The erection of a Bridge will bind us to each other by, at least, commercial ties, and will doubtless open that intercourse between us which will result in mutual advantage.

The travelling between this and New-Bedford at present is so trifling, that little attention has been paid to the Roads.—The inconvenience of the Ferry, united with the badness of the roads, have been thus far serious objections, in the minds of many, to a connection in business with the merchants of that place.—A Bridge over Howland's-Ferry will remove, at once, the principal obstacle to connection.—The Roads will be improved of consequence.—A connection with the Bedford merchants may, and probably will, lead to the establishment of the Whale-Fishery here, so well-calculated to advance the wealth and prosperity of this town.

4th. By the erection of a permanent Bridge at Howland's-Ferry, all those objections would be taken away, which may now be alledged against making Newport one of the Continental Navy-Yards.—It may be now said, and with propriety, that by our insular situation, we are cut off from supplies by land, and that, in case of invasion by enemies, it would be in their power, by an active navy, to prevent any relief being given, in time to afford effectual assistance to those hemmed up in an Island.—By means of a Bridge, the passes to which may be easily and strongly fortified, as has been ascertained by public agents authorized for this purpose, the whole military force of Massachusetts could, at once, be thrown in upon us, and undoubtedly afford us any assistance the most formidable invasion may demand.—The Bridge being the only avenue to the main may be rendered tenable, and thus the gate of all our military forces.—It may be worthy of remark, that from the excellency of our harbour, and its contiguity to the sea, it has been considered by our enemies, as well as friends, one of the best places for naval rendezvous.—Hence the English and French, in the time of our war with Great-Britain, considered the harbour of Newport as the most safe and convenient.—It was an important point with the English to preserve this place as a garrison, as it was so easy of access by their shipping, and so well calculated and situated for prompt exertions at sea.—If our enemies thought it the best naval port on the Continent, surely we shall be blind to our own interest, if we do not improve our advantages, and render our harbour the most secure asylum for our Ships of War.—To have Newport the Dock-Yard of America would, at once, give it advantages and wealth, which would be extensively felt throughout the State.—Build the Bridge, and the most important objection is taken away.—If nature has insulated Rhode-Island, art can annex us to the main.—If the policy of administration lead to the establishment of a permanent navy, which must finally be the case, Newport must be a continental naval port.—In this case, the advantages of a Bridge are too obvious to need a more particular enumeration.—The want of enterprize and the demon of discord have been the only obstacles in the way of our prosperity.—The want of an artist has been a serious objection against the re-building of the Bridge.—Let the Subscription be filled up, and an Artist will be found.

From the spirited exertions now making little doubt can be entertained, but that the Bridge will be soon erected; and, from this period, we may date the renewed prosperity of Newport.—Our commerce will flourish—our mechanics will not be idle for want of employ—and we may again be cheered by the music of the hammer and saw, and once more vie with each other in exertions for the public good.

A FRIEND TO THE BRIDGE.

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## LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

☞ London dates to Dec. 12, 1804. *Received at New-York, by the arrival of the Nov. and Dec. British Packets, from Falmouth.*

### Spanish War inevitable.

LONDON, DEC. 12, 1804. } WE stated yesterday in a second edition, that Mr. Frere, at the earnest request of the Spanish government, had consented to postpone his departure from Madrid, for a few days; but we do not flatter ourselves with the idea that war between the two countries will be avoided—such is the strong belief of government. Mr. Pitt is said to have declared to the Deputation of Manufacturers which waited on him on Saturday, that he had no scruple to declare, that in his mind, A WAR WITH SPAIN WAS INEVITABLE, and he feared that even our ancient ally, Portugal, might be forced to separate from us. He trusted, therefore, that the persons interested in the trade with those countries will take every possible precaution for the safety of their property.

If the accounts that have arrived from Madrid, be true, we shall not be surprised to hear that the misery of civil war has been added to those evils which have for some time afflicted the kingdom of Spain.—His Catholic Majesty, is, it is said, to retire from the fatigues of Government, and a regency is to be established in the person of the Queen and the Prince of Peace. The idea of excluding the Prince of Austria and his brother and of vesting the Sovereign power in the hands of a subject, has produced the greatest dissatisfaction, particularly among the Grandees, to whom the Prince of Peace, raised from obscurity to his present eminence, has long been obnoxious. Amidst these discontents that demon of discord, Bonaparte will of course find a pretext for interposing his baneful influence.

### Continental Operations.

*London, November 26, 1804.*—The active and increasing preparations of Russia on the Adriatic, certainly announce that something of importance is intended to take place in that quarter in the ensuing spring.

The precautions taken by the King of Sweden also, respecting Stralsund, unequivocally announce, that he expects to be placed in a situation where resistance, at least, to France, will be necessary. We have some suspicion and indeed hope, that Russia and Sweden would not have taken these steps without sounding at least the disposition of certain other Northern Courts.

The changes which have lately taken place in the Prussian Ministry, it is confidently said, will operate more favourably to our views on the Continent of Europe, than heretofore.

Letters from Berlin, dated the 10th inst. state, that the King of Prussia, in consequence of a grand conference held at Potsdam in the presence of his first Statesmen, has sent orders to Warsaw, and the principal parts of Prussian Poland, to send [illegible] of corn, and to collect large magazines and provisions for supplying a considerable army. The King, has likewise ordered the inspection of fortifications and military governors, to send him a report respecting the state of the fortresses under their command.

*December 12.*—The persons who have lately arrived from Petersburgh give the most favourable account of the disposition of the Russian Cabinet. It is decidedly hostile to France; and the recent outrage committed upon the person of Sir George Rumbold, is stated to have produced the deepest sensation. At a Council of State held immediately after the receipt of the intelligence, it was determined to send off Couriers to Vienna and Berlin, inviting both those powers to make the strongest representations upon this subject. But Prussia, as our readers know, did not wait to ascertain the sentiments of other Courts, but instantly dispatched a strong remonstrance to Paris. In the answer to Mr. Jackson's spirited note, Baron Hardenberg, the Prussian Minister declared "that he took the earliest opportunity in obedience to His Majesty's commands, to express the astonishment and regret with which his Majesty had received the attack upon the rights of nations, in the person of a Minister accredited to a Circle of which he was director. In consequence, His Prussian Majesty did not hesitate for an instant to comply with the request of Mr. Jackson, and he had dispatched a Courier to Paris, to the French Government, by whom he required the liberation of Sir George Rumbold. His Majesty had reason to expect a favorable and satisfactory result from those proceedings." This requisition was immediately complied with, and Sir George was released.

A Gottenburgh Mail, arrived yesterday, from which it appears, that the King of Sweden has not only drawn the sword, but thrown away the scabbard. He has ordered the name of Bonaparte to be erased from the Swedish Calender, and the name of Louis XVIII. and those of the other branches of the Bourbons are to be substituted instead of the *soi disant* reigning Dynasty. It is impossible to suppose that this step would have been taken without the explicit concurrence of the Emperor of Russia. What places this matter beyond all doubt is, that the King of Sweden is to spend his winter at Petersburgh, where, no doubt, the two youthful and spirited sovereigns will concert their plans of vernal operation. Of the disposition of the Russian Emperor we have never entertained the least doubt. Letters from Amsterdam of the 1st inst. say, that all hopes of reconciliation between Russia and France had completely vanished. It is added, that the Emperor Alexander had claimed, as a right, the free passage of his ships from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean.

The Emperor of Russia is collecting an immense army upon the frontiers of Russian Poland, and the Emperor of the French is drawing troops from the interior of France to the Banks of the Rhine, but the two powers must confine themselves to mere preparations till the spring. But the winter, we may be sure, will not be passed solely in taking the necessary steps for commencing warlike operations in the spring. Every Cabinet in Europe will be the scene of active diplomatic negociation. Russia will endeavour to effect a closer connection with Prussia; and France whilst on the one hand, she will endeavour to prevent Prussia from throwing her weight and influence into the scale of Russia, will attempt to form a close alliance with the Court of Vienna. There is, we are sorry to say, but too much reason to suppose that such an attempt will not be ineffectual, if it has not succeeded already.

M. De Struensee, Prussian Minister of State, died at Berlin on the 17th inst. in the 70th year of his age. He had served under three different Kings.

### French Affairs.

*Paris, Nov. 2, 1804.*—In all the Departments the people are employed in choosing from each Commune, a young, poor, and virtuous girl, who according to the terms of the Imperial Decree, is to receive a crown, a portion and a husband on the day of the coronation.

The labours for the festivals of the coronation are continued with so much avidity that they are not suspended even on Sundays.

*November 9.*—The Mayor of Rennes has caused the Jacobin Red Cap to be taken down, which was placed above the town clock, and the Imperial Eagle to be placed in its stead.

All the Trees of Liberty, which were left in several parts of this metropolis, were pulled down last week.

Gen. Regneir has passed through Nice to embark for Corsica, where he will take the command in Chief over the troops.

THE POPE AT PARIS.

*November 25.*—This day at half after twelve in the forenoon his Holiness arrived at Fontainbleau. His Majesty, the Emperor, who had gone out to hunt on horseback being informed of the approach of the Pope proceeded to meet his holiness, and met him at la Croix de St. Herem. The Emperor and the Pope alighted both at the same time they approached and embraced each other

## *LOUISIANA MEMORIAL.*

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The travelling between this and New-Bedford at present is so trifling, that little attention has been paid to the Roads.—The inconvenience of the Ferry, united with the badness of the roads, have been thus far serious objections, in the minds of many, to a connection in business with the merchants of that place.—A Bridge over Howland's-Ferry will remove, at once, the principal obstacle to connection.—The Roads will be improved of consequence.—A connection with the Bedford merchants may, and probably will, lead to the establishment of the Whale-Fishery here, so well-calculated to advance the wealth and prosperity of this town.

4th. By the erection of a permanent Bridge at Howland's-Ferry, all those objections would be taken away, which may now be alledged against making Newport one of the Continental Navy-Yards.—It may be now said, and with propriety, that by our insular situation, we are cut off from supplies by land, and that, in case of invasion by enemies, it would be in their power, by an active navy, to prevent any relief being given, in time to afford effectual assistance to those hemmed up in an Island.—By means of a Bridge, the passes to which may be easily and strongly fortified, as has been ascertained by public agents authorized for this purpose, the whole military force of Massachusetts could, at once, be thrown in upon us, and undoubtedly afford us any assistance the most formidable invasion may demand.—The Bridge being the only avenue to the main may be rendered tenable, and thus the gate of all our military forces.—It may be worthy of remark, that from the excellency of our harbour, and its contiguity to the sea, it has been considered, by our enemies, as well as friends, one of the best places for naval rendezvous.—Hence the English and French, in the time of our war with Great-Britain, considered the harbour of Newport as the most safe and convenient.—It was an important point with the English to preserve this place as a garrison, as it was so easy of access by their shipping, and so well calculated and situated for prompt exertions at sea.—If our enemies thought it the best naval port on the Continent, surely we shall be blind to our own interest, if we do not improve our advantages, and render our harbour the most secure asylum for our Ships of War.—To have Newport the Dock-Yard of America would, at once, give it advantages and wealth, which would be extensively felt throughout the State.—Build the Bridge, and the most important objection is taken away.—If nature has insulated Rhode-Island, art can annex us to the main.—If the policy of administration lead to the establishment of a permanent navy, which must finally be the case, Newport must be a continental naval port.—In this case, the advantages of a Bridge are too obvious to need a more particular enumeration.—The want of enterprize and the demon of discord have been the only obstacles in the way of our prosperity.—The want of an artist has been a serious objection against the re-building of the Bridge.—Let the Subscription be filled up, and an Artist will be found.

From the spirited exertions now making little doubt can be entertained, but that the Bridge will be soon erected; and, from this period, we may date the renewed prosperity of Newport.—Our commerce will flourish—our mechanics will not be idle for want of employ—and we may again be cheered by the music of the hammer and saw, and once more vie with each other in exertions for the public good.

A FRIEND TO THE BRIDGE.

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## LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

☞ London dates to Dec. 12, 1804.

*Received at New-York, by the arrival of the Nov. and Dec. British Packets, from Falmouth.*

### Spanish War inevitable.

LONDON, DEC. 12, 1804. } WE stated yesterday in a second edition, that Mr. Frere, at the earnest request of the Spanish government, had consented to postpone his departure from Madrid, for a few days, but we do not flatter ourselves with the idea that war between the two countries will be avoided—such is the strong belief of government. Mr. Pitt is said to have declared to the Deputation of Manufacturers which waited on him on Saturday, that he had no scruple to declare, that in his mind, A WAR WITH SPAIN WAS INEVITABLE, and he feared that even our ancient ally, Portugal, might be forced to separate from us. He trusted, therefore, that the persons interested in the trade with those countries will take every possible precaution for the safety of their property.

If the accounts that have arrived from Madrid, be true, we shall not be surprised to hear that the misery of civil war has been added to those evils which have for some time afflicted the kingdom of Spain.—His Catholic Majesty, is, it is said, to retire from the fatigues of Government, and a regency is to be established in the person of the Queen and the Prince of Peace. The idea of excluding the Prince of Austria and his brother, and of vesting the Sovereign power in the hands of a subject, has produced the greatest dissatisfaction, particularly among the Grandees, to whom the Prince of Peace, raised from obscurity to his present eminence, has long been obnoxious. Amidst these discontents that demon of discord, Bonaparte, will of course find a pretext for interposing his baneful influence.

### Continental Operations.

*London, November 26, 1804.*—The active and increasing preparations of Russia on the Adriatic, certainly announce that something of importance is intended to take place in that quarter in the ensuing spring.

The precautions taken by the King of Sweden also, respecting Stralsund, unequivocally announce, that he expects to be placed in a situation where resistance, at least, to France, will be necessary. We have some suspicion and indeed hope, that Russia and Sweden would not have taken these steps without sounding at least the disposition of certain other Northern Courts.

The changes which have lately taken place in the Prussian Ministry, it is confidently said, will operate more favourably to our views on the Continent of Europe, than heretofore.

Letters from Berlin, dated the 10th inst. state, that the King of Prussia, in consequence of a grand conference held at Potsdam in the presence of his first Statesmen, has sent orders to Warsaw, and the principal parts of Prussian Poland, to prohibit the exportation of corn, and to collect large magazines of provisions for supplying a considerable army. The King, has likewise ordered the inspectors of fortifications and military governors, to send him a report respecting the state of the fortresses under their command.

*December 12.*—The persons who have lately arrived from Petersburgh give the most favourable account of the disposition of the Russian Cabinet. It is decidedly hostile to France; and the recent outrage committed upon the person of Sir George Rumbold, is stated to have produced the deepest sensation. At a Council of State held immediately after the receipt of the intelligence, it was determined to send off Couriers to Vienna and Berlin, inviting both those powers to make the strongest representations upon this subject. But Prussia, as our readers know, did not wait to ascertain the sentiments of other Courts, but instantly dispatched a strong remonstrance to Paris. In the answer to Mr. Jackson's spirited note, Baron Hardenberg, the Prussian Minister declared "that he took the earliest opportunity in obedience to His Majesty's commands, to express the astonishment and regret with which his Majesty had received the attack upon the rights of nations, in the person of a Minister accredited to a Circle of which he was director. In consequence, His Prussian Majesty did not hesitate for an instant to comply with the request of Mr. Jackson, and he had dispatched a Courier to Paris, to the French Government, by whom he required the liberation of Sir George Rumbold. His Majesty had reason to expect a favorable and satisfactory result from those proceedings." This requisition was immediately complied with, and Sir George was released.

A Gottenburgh Mail, arrived yesterday, from which it appears, that the King of Sweden has not only drawn the sword, but thrown away the scabbard. He has ordered the name of Bonaparte to be erased from the Swedish Calender, and the name of Louis XVIII. and those of the other branches of the Bourbons are to be substituted instead of the *soi disant* reigning Dynasty. It is impossible to suppose that this step would have been taken without the explicit concurrence of the Emperor of Russia. What places this matter beyond all doubt is, that the King of Sweden is to spend his winter at Petersburgh, where, no doubt, the two youthful and spirited sovereigns will concert their plans of vernal operation. Of the disposition of the Russian Emperor we have never entertained the least doubt. Letters from Amsterdam of the 1st inst. say, that all hopes of reconciliation between Russia and France had completely vanished. It is added, that the Emperor Alexander had claimed, as a right, the free passage of his ships from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean.

The Emperor of Russia is collecting an immense army upon the frontiers of Russian Poland, and the Emperor of the French is drawing troops from the interior of France to the Banks of the Rhine, but the two powers must confine themselves to mere preparations till the spring. But the winter, we may be sure, will not be passed solely in taking the necessary steps for commencing warlike operations in the spring. Every Cabinet in Europe will be the scene of active diplomatic negociation. Russia will endeavour to effect a closer connection with Prussia; and France whilst on the one hand, she will endeavour to prevent Prussia from throwing her weight and influence into the scale of Russia, will attempt to form a close alliance with the Court of Vienna. There is, we are sorry to say, but too much reason to suppose that such an attempt will not be ineffectual, if it has not succeeded already.

M. De Struensee, Prussian Minister of State, died at Berlin on the 17th inst. in the 70th year of his age. He had served under three different Kings.

### French Affairs.

*Paris, Nov. 2, 1804.*—In all the Departments the people are employed in choosing from each Commune, a young, poor, and virtuous girl, who according to the terms of the Imperial Decree, is to receive a crown, a portion and a husband on the day of the coronation.

The labours for the festivals of the coronation are continued with so much avidity that they are not suspended even on Sundays.

*November 9.*—The Mayor of Rennes has caused the Jacobin Red Cap to be taken down, which was placed above the town clock, and the Imperial Eagle to be placed in its stead.

All the Trees of Liberty, which were left in several parts of this metropolis, were pulled down last week.

Gen. Regneir has passed through Nice to embark for Corsica, where he will take the command in Chief over the troops.

THE POPE AT PARIS.

*November 25.*—This day at half after twelve in the forenoon his Holiness arrived at Fontainbleau. His Majesty, the Emperor, who had gone out to hunt on horseback being informed of the approach of the Pope, proceeded to meet his holiness, and met him at la Croix de St. Herem. The Emperor and the Pope alighted both at the same time, they approached and embraced each other.

jesty's carriages then came up. The Emperor entered first into the carriage to place his holiness on the right.—They arrived at the Castle through two lines of troops and the noise of artillery. His eminence Cardinal Caprara, and the great officers of his Majesty's household, received them at the bottom of the stair case.—The Emperor and Pope proceeded together by the gilt stair case, as far as the place which separates their apartments. His Holiness having there quitted the Emperor, was conducted by the Grand Chamberlain, the Grand Master of the Palace, and the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, to the apartment prepared for him.

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WASHINGTON-CITY, Feb. 2, 1805.

NEXT MONDAY commences the important Trial of Judge Chase. We shall spare neither pains nor expence in giving a full, accurate and impartial history of the proceedings of the Senate: For whatever may be the effect in the present feverish state of the public mind, when the most violent and vindictive passions are roused into action, by misrepresentation, and openly justified by party interest and aggrandizement, without the least view to public utility, posterity will reason without prejudice and judge without passion. We cannot however but hope, that blinded as a number are to the conduct of their rulers, there are yet some of sufficient reason and reflection to think and judge for themselves. To these we shall constantly appeal on the present occasion. It is not the dismissal of Judge Chase. It is not the removal of a man, whom party misrepresentation may have rendered obnoxious. This, however unjust and oppressive it might be, as it respected Judge Chase, would be but a small part of the evil, it would be but as a drop in the bucket. But if thro' him, a wound is given to the Constitution, and the Independence of the judiciary is destroyed, we may in vain lament over our fallen rights. Those wide spreading branches under whose ample shade we have hitherto rested in peace and security will be lopped off, and we shall be exposed to the intemperate heat of anarchy and confusion. Ambitious and popular demagogues have always made their first approaches thro' the prejudices and with the consent of the people. The breach once made, they enter without resistance. Who can read the sentiments of Mr. Giles and not see in them the insidious arts and daring encroachments of a Cæsar, a Cromwell or a Bonaparte?

*Congress.*—The House of Representatives are still engaged in the discussion of the report of the committee of claims on the petition of the claimants of Georgia lands. Messrs. Elliot, Boyd, Eustis, Jackson, Findley, Root, Lyon and Dana, have spoken in favor of the report—and Messrs. Lucas, Clark, Gregg, J. Randolph, Bedinger, J. Clay and Holmes against it.

The Speaker yesterday laid before the House, a letter from the Post master General, stating that he had been informed, that during the debates, a number of charges had been made against his public and private character, by a member of the House *(we presume Mr. Randolph)* which he declared to be untrue, and soliciting an enquiry into his conduct.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

It is stated that the French minister, resident at Washington, has made an explicit and positive demand, of our government, to prohibit the arming of vessels for the purpose of carrying on the St. Domingo trade.

NEW-YORK, February 9.

*Interesting Information.*—Letters, we are informed, have been received in town from Lisbon, as late as the 26th November. These letters state that the blockade of Cadiz was resumed by Sir J. Orde, and that a war between Spain and England was deemed inevitable. In addition to this, it was said that divisions were fomenting in the interior of Spain, and that the king, through fear, had actually left Madrid, and had fled to Portugal. The interest of the contending parties demands the neutrality of Portugal; but in case that interest should not avail, and she should be drawn into the war, there was no doubt but hostility to England would be the final result. One of these letters states that there was every probability that the whole North of Europe would be engaged in the war before the ensuing spring.

Aaron Burr, we are informed by the papers, has returned to Washington. After having met Gov. Bloomfield at Philadelphia to see what could be done with the *Nolle prosequi*, and made his arrangements, he has gone back to preside at the trial of Judge Chase. We were always sure that Burr would be *in at the death!*

*New-York Alms-House, Jan.* 30.—The following has been the disbursements of the last week:—Provisions to between 13 and 1400 families, comprising about 5403 individuals:—There has been distributed in weekly allowances, 6 bbls. wheat, 26 do. indian meal 55 do. pork, 144 do. rye, and 907 bushels potatoes, equal to 5 5-6 daily rations.—Of wood there has been distributed from the Alms-House-Yard and from the public depositis in the 1st, 5th, and 7th Wards, to about 1,200 families 620 loads.


# *NEWPORT,*

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1805.

*"Be Just, and fear not,*
*Let all the Ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's,*
*Thy God's, and Truth's."*


## *LATEST FROM EUROPE.*

In addition to the articles of Foreign Intelligence presented in our last paper, we are enabled this day to add many others, of an interesting nature, and of more recent date, which will be found under our Foreign Head.

The most important item in these accounts, relates to the situation of affairs between Spain and England; in which it is fully ascertained, that all intercourse of a friendly nature is at an end; that the Merchants of Great-Britain have been informed by Mr. Pitt of the inevitability of a Spanish war; and that letters of marque and reprisal were in readiness for immediate use. The neutrality of Portugal, is, it is observed, a more doubtful question, provided her finances are in a flourishing condition. Should this prove to be the case, Talleyrand, who knows the value and use of money better than any other man in the world, will soon intimate what is to be the *price of delay*, and circumstanced as Portugal now is, there can follow no surprize, if she accedes to his conditions.

Private letters were said to be received in London, from Paris on the 29th of Nov. containing reports that the agents of government at Paris, had recently held language of a pacific nature; and that even the out-line of a treaty of peace had been handed about. To prevent the ridicule which would naturally attach itself to a belief in such rumours, the London editor very judiciously observes, "it is not improbable that Bonaparte may have ordered his creatures to propagate these kind of reports in order to amuse the people of Paris, and put them in good humour before his coronation: and to console them for the disappointment which they must feel, on finding, that England has neither been conquered by the arms, nor terrified by the menaces of France."

The Coronation of Napoleon I. as Emperor of the French, was performed at Paris, on Sunday, the 2d of December, in a style of splendor exceeding all former example; with the utmost order, and without the least tumult or accident. The invasion of Ireland was again much *talked of.*

By accounts from Washington, it appears that a serious quarrel has arisen between Gideon Granger, Esq. Post-Master-General and the Hon. John Randolph, "congressional commander." In the course of the debates on the subject of the *Yazoo Lands*, in the House of Representatives, on the 29th ult. Mr. Randolph made some severe and illiberal remarks on the public and private character of Mr. Granger. The latter, as soon as informed of it, addressed a letter to the House, denying the truth of Mr. R.'s remarks, and demanding an enquiry into his conduct.—Duane further informs, that Matthew Lyon was also implicated by Randolph, and that "he *roared* in defence in a most amusing manner."

What may be the consequence of these broils, we are not able to say; but we trust they will lead the people to discover of what materials our "*exclusive patriots*" are made.

It appears, that the benevolence of the Citizens of Newport encreases, with the encreasing sufferings of the distressed.—A subscription has been opened for the relief of the Poor,—and upwards of Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars obtained.—This sum, we understand, is to be appropriated in part to the support of the Soup-Establishment, to the daily supply of the Poor with Bread from the Soup-House, and to the general relief of those who, on enquiry, may be found objects of Charity.—From the daily donations of Vegetables—Meat—Flour—Rice and Meal—to the Soup-House, hopes are entertained that the Poor will be plentifully supplied with Food, during the inclemency of the season.—We are informed that about 100 families (comprising upwards of 330 individuals) receive their daily support, from the benevolent institution of the Soup House.—The heart attuned to the finer feelings of benevolence, will exult in the relief of distress, and reap a reward in the consciousness of having done its duty, which may be conceived of by the charitable, but which language is unable to describe.—Let it be remembered, that the provisions of the Poor are exhausted—the barrel of meal is consumed—and though "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,"—yet a duty is encumbent on us, as men and Christians, "to bind up the broken-hearted,"—and to communicate, as we have opportunity and ability, to the children of sufferance.—Although the inhabitants have greatly distinguished themselves by their liberality to the poor, and prompt exertions for their relief, many and loud as have been the calls on them, yet it is to be hoped that they will not now faint, or grow weary in the way of well doing, but that by the streams of their bounty they will still continue to nourish those in distress, by contributing to the Soup establishment, such vegetables and ingredients for making Soup as they may find convenient to send to the Soup-House, No. 6, Mill-Street, where they will (we are desired to say) be thankfully received, and faithfully applied.

*FROM WASHINGTON, February* 1, 1805.

RECEIVED AT PHILADELPHIA.

"There is high work, and hard words in Congress. Mr. Randolph, made among others, a day or two past, severe animadversions on the Post-Master-General, and M. Lyon. Mr. Granger appeared this morning at the bar of the House, and insisted on a committee of that body being appointed to investigate his official conduct. This threw the House into a great ferment. How it now is I know not."

*February* 2.

"Just from the Capitol, I employ a few moments to inform you, that at length, after five days debating, the house have decided on agreeing to the report of the committee of claims in favor of the Yazoo claimants. The ayes were *sixty-three*, the nays *fifty-eight*. The committee of claims were instructed to bring in a bill conformably.

There has never before been agitated a question in Congress where so much bitterness of invective, and so much low rancorous abuse, have been exhibited. Business has kept me from the house most of the week, but I attended enough to feel ashamed of the conduct of the house.—J. Randolph began the scandalous strain on Tuesday: and continued it on Wednesday. Accusations of bribery and corruption were bandied about without ceremony: he charged Granger with both indirectly: and yesterday Granger sent a letter to the house requesting an enquiry into his conduct.

The subject after long debate, was postponed till Monday when we shall probably have warm work: the accused by most ...


# URY.

[*No.* 2237.


M to say, that those who had thus wantonly ...rted with decency, should not eat the ...ad of the public.—This he said, could be ...e without any restraint on the liberty of ...R Press;—to which he again professed ...f a warm advocate.

Mr. Hulbert (of Sheffield) said, the gen...man from Pittsfield began his address to ...house, on the subject of the motion now ...er consideration, by reading from our ...t of Rights a declaration that "the li...ty of the press is essential to the security ...freedom, and ought not to be restrained ...this Commonwealth." And he was pleased ...close his observations by expressing his ...fider regard for this high constitutional ...vilege, and protesting against any intention ...violate or infringe the same. How well ...ese declarations, he said, comported with ...resolution which that gentleman had laid ...on the table, would, he thought, be readily ...cided.

...f the mover of this resolution, said Mr. ...e has been kind enough to inform us that ...e charges insinuated in the publication ...mplained of, are aimed at Mr. Jefferson. ...e declares that those charges are indecent ...d libellous, and demands that the publish...g of the same be no longer employed as ...e printers of this General Court. It was, ...erefore, said Mr. Hulbert, the duty of this ...use to give the subject a full and serious ...cussion. It was, he contended, a subject ...teresting to the Printers, who were implicated; it ought to be highly interesting to ...r. Jefferson; and it certainly would be so ...the people of the United States.

Since this resolution, continued Mr. H. ...as first read from the chair, he had care...lly perused the publication in the *New...ngland Palladium*, under the title of "the ...onarchy of Federalism." It was admit...d that the charges contained in that pub...cation were meant to be applied to Mr. ...efferson.—Those charges he had examined: ...d he begged leave to declare, and did most ...lemnly and sincerely declare—that he be...eved that far the greater part, if not the ...hole of those charges were substantially ...e and capable of undeniable proof. He ...id he would not deny that he was happy ...the opportunity of making that declara...on—he would be willing to have it written ...stars, and that he might never look up ...ithout beholding it. What, he added, is ...he publication complained of?

It is asserted, said Mr. Hulbert, that Mr. ...efferson, when Governor of Virginia, and ...when his State was invaded, like a dastard, ...quitted his station, and hid his head ...cave. This, he said may not be literally ...rue; but he was convinced that it was true ...f substance. Mr. Hulbert ...


drawing, at East-Greenwich, on Thursday, the 14th day of March ensuing, and will continue, from day to day, (Sundays excepted) until completed. And the subscribers hereby pledge themselves for the fulfilment thereof.

THOMAS FRY,
PARDON TILLINGHAST,
GEORGE CARD,
} *Managers.*

*East-Greenwich, Feb.* 12, 1805.

*** Tickets, at Two Dollars 50 Cents each, may be had of either of the Managers, or at this Office, if applied for soon.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

WILLIAM C. BAEN,

A large assortment of India Cottons, viz.

PALAPORE Sannas,
Baftas,
Now Sannas,
Mmoodies,
Gurahs,

Which will be sold, very low, for Cash.

*Newport, February* 15, 1805.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

*On the* 13*th day of March next, on the premises,*

ABOUT eight hundred acres of Land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the towns of Richmond and Hopkinton, now occupied by Mr. Slater: being part of the estate of the late Col. George Irish.

NICHLAS TAYLOR,
JOHN IRISH.

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WASHINGTON-CITY, Feb. 2, 1805.

NEXT MONDAY commences the important Trial of Judge Chase. We shall spare neither pains nor expence in giving a full, accurate and impartial history of the proceedings of the Senate: For whatever may be the effect in the present feverish state of the public mind, when the most violent and vindictive passions are roused into action, by misrepresentation, and openly justified by party interest and aggrandizement, without the least view to public utility, posterity will reason without prejudice and judge without passion. We cannot however but hope, that blinded as a number are to the conduct of their rulers, there are yet some of sufficient reason and reflection to think and judge for themselves. To these we shall confidently appeal on the present occasion. It is not the dismissal of Judge Chase. It is not the removal of a man, whom party misrepresentation may have rendered obnoxious. This, however unjust and oppressive it might be, as it respected Judge Chase, would be but a small part of the evil, it would be but as a drop in the bucket. But if thro' him, a wound is given to the Constitution, and the Independence of the judiciary is destroyed, we may in vain lament over our fallen rights. Those wide spreading branches under whose ample shade we have hitherto rested in peace and security will be lopped off, and we shall be exposed to the intemperate heat of anarchy and confusion. Ambitious and popular demagogues have always made their first approaches thro' the prejudices and with the consent of the people. The breach once made, they enter without resistance. Who can read the sentiments of Mr. Giles and not see in them the insidious arts and daring encroachments of a Cæsar, a Cromwell, or a Bonaparte?

*Congress.*—The House of Representatives are still engaged in the discussion of the report of the committee of claims on the petition of the claimants of Georgia lands. Messrs. Elliot, Boyd, Eustis, Jackson, Findley, Root, Lyon and Dana, have spoken in favor of the report—and Messrs. Lucas, Clark, Gregg, J. Randolph, Bedinger, J. Clay and Holmes against it.

The Speaker yesterday laid before the House, a letter from the Post master General, stating that he had been informed, that during the debates, a number of charges had been made against his public and private character, by a member of the House *(we presume Mr. Randolph)* which he declared to be untrue, and soliciting an enquiry into his conduct.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

It is stated that the French minister, resident at Washington, has made an explicit and positive demand, of our government, to prohibit the arming of vessels for the purpose of carrying on the St. Domingo trade.

NEW-YORK, February 9.

*Interesting Information.*—Letters, we are informed, have been received in town from Lisbon, as late as the 26th November. These letters state that the blockade of Cadiz was resumed by Sir J. Orde, and that a war between Spain and England was deemed inevitable. In addition to this, it was said that divisions were fomenting in the interior of Spain, and that the king, through fear, had actually left Madrid, and had fled to Portugal. The interest of the contending parties demands the neutrality of Portugal; but in case that interest should not avail, and she should be drawn into the war, there was no doubt but hostility to England would be the final result. One of these letters states that there was every probability that the whole North of Europe would be engaged in the war before the ensuing spring.

Aaron Burr, we are informed by the papers, has returned to Washington. After having met Gov. Bloomfield at Philadelphia to see what could be done with the *Nolle prosequi*, and made his arrangements, he has gone back to preside at the trial of Judge Chase. We were always sure that Burr would be *in at the death!*

*New-York Alms-House, Jan.* 30.—The following has been the disbursements of the last week:—Provisions to between 13 and 1400 families, comprising about 5403 individuals:—There has been distributed in weekly allowances, 6 bbls. wheat, 26 do. indian meal, 55 do. pork, 144 do. rye, and 907 bushels potatoes, equal to 5,500 daily rations.—Of wood there has been distributed from the Alms-House-Yard and from the public depositis in the 1st, 5th, and 7th Wards, to about 1,200 families, 620 loads.


# *NEWPORT,*

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1805.


*"Be Just, and fear not,*
*Let all the Ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's,*
*Thy God's, and Truth's."*

## *LATEST FROM EUROPE.*

In addition to the articles of Foreign Intelligence presented in our last paper, we are enabled this day to add many others, of an interesting nature, and of more recent date, which will be found under our Foreign Head.

The most imporant item in these accounts, relates to the situation of affairs between Spain and England; in which it is fully ascertained, that all intercourse of a friendly nature is at an end; that the Merchants of Great-Britain have been informed by Mr. Pitt of the inevitability of a Spanish war; and that letters of marque and reprisal were in readiness for immediate use. The neutrality of Portugal, is, it is observed, a more doubtful question, provided her finances are in a flourishing condition. Should this prove to be the case, Talleyrand, who knows the value and use of money better than any other man in the world, will soon intimate what is to be the *price of delay*, and circumstanced as Portugal now is, there can follow no surprize, if she accedes to his conditions.

Private letters were said to be received in London, from Paris on the 29th of Nov. containing reports that the agents of government at Paris, had recently held language of a pacific nature; and that even the out-line of a treaty of peace had been handed about. To prevent the ridicule which would naturally attach itself to a belief in such rumours, the London editor very judiciously observes, "it is not improbable that Bonaparte may have ordered his creatures to propagate these kind of reports in order to amuse the people of Paris, and put them in good humour before his coronation: and to console them for the disappointment which they must feel, on finding, that England has neither been conquered by the arms, nor terrified by the menaces of France."

The Coronation of Napoleon I. as Emperor of the French, was performed at Paris, on Sunday, the 2d of December, in a style of splendor exceeding all former example; with the utmost order, and without the least tumult or accident. The invasion of Ireland was again much *talked of.*

By accounts from Washington, it appears that a serious quarrel has arisen between Gideon Granger, Esq. Post-Master-General and the Hon. John Randolph, "congressional commander." In the course of the debates on the subject of the *Yazoo Lands*, in the House of Representatives, on the 29th ult. Mr. Randolph made some severe and illiberal remarks on the public and private character of Mr. Granger. The latter, as soon as informed of it, addressed a letter to the House, denying the truth of Mr. R.'s remarks, and demanding an enquiry into his conduct.—Duane further informs, that Matthew Lyon was also implicated by Randolph, and that "he *roared* in defence in a most amusing manner."

What may be the consequence of these broils, we are not able to say; but we trust they will lead the people to discover of what materials our "*exclusive patriots*" are made.

It appears, that the benevolence of the Citizens of Newport encreases, with the encreasing sufferings of the distressed.—A subscription has been opened for the relief of the Poor,—and upwards of Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars obtained.—This sum, we understand, is to be appropriated in part to the support of the Soup-Establishment, to the daily supply of the Poor with Bread from the Soup-House, and to the general relief of those who, on enquiry, may be found objects of Charity.—From the daily donations of Vegetables—Meat—Flour—Rice and Meal—to the Soup-House, hopes are entertained that the Poor will be plentifully supplied with Food, during the inclemency of the season.—We are informed that about 100 families (comprising upwards of 330 individuals) receive their daily support, from the benevolent institution of the Soup-House.—The heart attuned to the finer feelings of benevolence, will exult in the relief of distress, and reap a reward in the consciousness of having done its duty, which may be conceived of by the charitable, but which language is unable to describe.—Let it be remembered, that the provisions of the Poor are exhausted—the barrel of meal is consumed—and though "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,"—yet a duty is encumbent on us, as men and Christians, "to bind up the broken-hearted,"—and to communicate, as we have opportunity and ability, to the children of sufferance.—Although the inhabitants have greatly distinguished themselves by their liberality to the poor, and prompt exertions for their relief, many and loud as have been the calls on them, yet it is to be hoped that they will not now faint, or grow weary in the way of well doing, but that by the streams of their bounty they will still continue to nourish those in distress, by contributing to the Soup establishment, such vegetables and ingredients for making Soup as they may find convenient to send to the Soup-House, No. 6, Mill-Street, where they will (we are desired to say) be thankfully received, and faithfully applied.

*FROM WASHINGTON, February* 1, 1805.

RECEIVED AT PHILADELPHIA.

"There is high work, and hard words in Congress. Mr. Randolph, made among others, a day or two past, severe animadversions on the Post-Master-General, and M. Lyon. Mr. Granger appeared this morning at the bar of the House, and insisted on a committee of that body being appointed to investigate his official conduct. This threw the House into a great ferment. How it now is I know not."

*February* 2.

"Just from the Capitol, I employ a few moments to inform you, that at length, after five days debating, the house have decided on agreeing to the report of the committee of claims in favor of the Yazoo claimants. The ayes were *sixty-three*, the nays *fifty-eight*. The committee of claims were instructed to bring in a bill conformably.

There has never before been agitated a question in Congress where so much bitterness of invective, and so much low rancorous abuse, have been exhibited. Business has kept me from the house most of the week, but I attended enough to feel ashamed of the conduct of the house.—J. Randolph began the scandalous strain on Tuesday: and continued it on Wednesday. Accusations of bribery and corruption were bandied about without ceremony: he charged Granger with both indirectly: and yesterday Granger sent a letter to the house requesting an enquiry into his conduct.

The subject after some debate, was postponed till Monday, when we shall probably have warm work: he accused Lyon of a-


# URY.

[*No.* 2237.


...to say, that those who had thus wantonly ...rted with decency, should not eat the ...d of the public.—This he said, could be ...e without any restraint on the liberty of ... Press;—to which he again professed ...self a warm advocate.

...Mr. Hulbert (of Sheffield) said, the gen...man from Pittsfield began his address to ...house, on the subject of the motion now ...er consideration, by reading from our ... of Rights a declaration that "the li...dy of the press is essential to the security ...reedom, and ought not to be restrained ...his Commonwealth." And he was pleased ...close his observations by expressing his ...der regard for this high constitutional ...vilege, and protesting against any intention ...violate or infringe the same. How well ...se declarations, he said, comported with ... resolution which that gentleman had laid ...on the table, would, he thought, be readily ...ided.

...he mover of this resolution, said Mr. ... has been kind enough to inform us that ... charges insinuated in the publication ...plained of, are aimed at Mr. Jefferson, ...declares that those charges are indecent ...d libellous, and demands that the publish...g of the same be no longer employed as ...printers of this General Court. It was, ...refore, said Mr. Hulbert, the duty of this ...se to give the subject a full and serious ...cussion. It was, he contended, a subject ...teresting to the Printers, who were implic...ted; it ought to be highly interesting to ...r. Jefferson; and it certainly would be so ... the people of the United States.

Since this resolution, continued Mr. H. ...s first read from the chair, he had care...lly perused the publication in the *New...ngland Palladium*, under the title of "the ...onarchy of Federalism." It was admit...d that the charges contained in that pub...cation were meant to be applied to Mr. ...fferson.—Those charges he had examined: ...d he begged leave to declare, and did most ...lemnly and sincerely declare—that he be...eved that far the greater part, if not the ...hole of those charges were substantially ...ue and capable of undeniable proof. He ...id he would not deny that he was happy ...the opportunity of making that declara...on—he would be willing to have it written ...n stars, and that he might never look up ...ithout beholding it. What, he added, is ...he publication complained of?

It is asserted, said Mr. Hulbert, that Mr. ...fferson, when Governor of Virginia, and ...when his State was invaded, like a dastard, ...quitted his station, and hid his head ...cave. This, he said may not be literally ...true; but he was convinced that it was true ...[illegible] and Mr. Pa...

drawing, at East-Greenwich, on Thursday, the 14th day of March ensuing, and will continue, from day to day, (Sundays excepted) until completed. And the subscribers hereby pledge themselves for the fulfilment thereof.

THOMAS FRY,
PARDON TILLINGHAST,
GEORGE CARD,
} *Managers.*

*East-Greenwich, Feb.* 12, 1805.

*** Tickets, at Two Dollars 50 Cents each, may be had of either of the Managers, or at this Office, if applied for soon.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
WILLIAM C. BAEN,
A large assortment of India Cottons, viz.

PALAPORE Sannas,
Baftas,
Mow Sannas,
Mmoodies,
Gurahs,

Which will be sold, very low, for Cash.

*Newport, February* 15, 1805.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
*On the 13th day of March next, on the premises,*

ABOUT eight hundred acres of Land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the towns of Richmond and Hopkinton, now occupied by Mr. Slater, being part of the estate of the late Col. George Irish.

NICHLAS TAYLOR,
JOHN IRISH.

*Newport, February* 1, 1805.

## *LOUISIANA MEMORIAL.*

The House went into committee on the Louisiana Memorial, when the following resolution was agreed to without a division:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for extending to the inhabitants of Louisiana the right of self-government.

The House confirmed the resolution, and ordered the necessary bill.

A petition presented by Dr. Eustis, praying that Charlestown near Boston, may be made a port of entry, was committed.

## *ATLANTIC NAVY-YARD.*

The House went into Committee on Dr. Eustis's motion on this subject; when, after a lengthy discussion, the original resolution was adopted, 58 to 51.

*Tuesday, January 29.*

Dr. Eustis's motion, for preparing and fitting up one of the Navy-Yards on the margin of the ocean, [Boston, Newport, Philadelphia and Norfolk, were all advocated] for the reception and repair of the vessels of war now on a cruise on foreign stations, was again taken up; and postponed until Saturday.

## *GEORGIA-LAND CLAIMS.*

Mr. Elliot called up the report on the Yazoo land claims; and the House again went into committee on the subject. After some discussion, the resolution in favor of admitting the claim by way of compromise, passed 61 to 50. The House took up the resolution, when Mr. Clarke proposed to amend it, by adding, "*That no part of the five millions of acres reserved to compensate certain claims, should be applied to the benefit of the claimants under the act passed by the Legislature of Georgia, in 1795.*"

On this motion, Mr. J. Randolph called for the Yeas and Nays; and went into an argument shewing the impropriety of the measure; and the sitting terminated some time after the usual hour, by an adjournment.

*Wednesday, January 30.*

## *GEORGIA-LAND CLAIMS.*

The report of the committee of claims for Georgia Lands, and the amendment offered by Mr. Clark, occupied the attention of the House, the whole of this day. [☞ *It should be recollected that the report of the committee of claims, was favorable to the claimants—most of whom reside in New-England, inasmuch as it referred the final adjustment of the claims to a board of Commissioners; which was what the claimants desired. Mr. Clarke's amendment provides against the allowance of any claims under the act of Georgia, of 1795.*]

The amendment of Mr. Clark was advocated by the mover, and Mr. Lucas; and opposed by Messrs. Elliot, Boyd, and Eustis.

*Thursday, January 31.*

The subject of the claims for Georgia Lands again occupied the attention of the House, the principal part of the day. Messrs. Jackson, Findley and Root, opposed; and Messrs. Gregg and J. Randolph, supported the amendment; but no question was taken, when the house adjourned.

## *MORE GUN-BOATS.*

Mr. Nicholson moved for an appropriation of money, for building a number of Gun-

## SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XIX.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

WHERE the foundation of a virtuous character is laid in good principles and dispositions, and where the heart is not hardened by settled habits of vice, though it may be in the power of a sudden and violent temptation to seduce a man far astray from the path of virtue, it will not be difficult to make him sensible of his error, and bring him back to his duty. At the instant of Peter's denial of Christ, one look from his master calmed his passions, struck conviction into his soul and melted him into tears of sorrow and repentance. "The Lord turned, and looked upon Peter."

If there is a language in the countenance, this look would certainly speak to the heart of Peter, with an energy of which words are wholly incapable. It would remind him of his foolish presumption; it would give him the most painful feeling of his ingratitude; it would upbraid him with shameful unfingeniety and ingratitude; it would at the same time express so much pity and tenderness, as would give him the fullest assurance, that his master did not mean to cast him off forever. The united emotions of shame, remorse and grateful affection, instantaneously excited by this expressive look from Christ, were too powerful to be confined within his breast: he could no longer support the affecting scene;—"he went out, and wept bitterly."

Can we review this interesting narrative, without learning a lesson of caution and diffidence? When our most feelings are lively, and our virtuous purposes strong, we are ready to take it for granted, that we shall always have the same perceptions of the importance of right conduct, and the same bias to favour of virtue, as at present. We do not sufficiently consider the powerful influence of circumstances and situations upon our feelings. We are not duly aware, that when a train of fond, pleasure invites us, into the paths of unrighteousness, or, on the other, danger threatens us with disgrace, poverty, pain, or death, in the path of virtue; our passions then become advocates on the side of vice; and may possibly so far succeed, as to render us inattentive to the most important truths, or to pervert our judgments, and lead us to false opinions and conclusions concerning our duty and interest. Before we can be fully assured, that our virtue is such, as will stand the shock of every temptation, we must be certain, that the principles on which it rests, are so just and rational, and so firmly established, that they will accompany us, with all their commanding influence, through every scene of life.

## CHARITY.—An Extract.

"So the Lord hearkened unto the voice of Elijah, and the soul of the child came into him again, and he revived. And Elijah took and brought him down out of the chamber into the house, and delivered him unto his mother; and Elijah said, see thy son liveth."

It would be a pleasure to a good mind to stop here for a moment, and figure to itself the picture of so joyful an event. To behold on the one hand the raptures of a parent, overcome with surprise and gratitude, and imagine how a sudden stroke of such impetuous joy must operate on a despairing countenance, long accustomed to sadness. To conceive on the other side of the *piece*, the holy man approaching with the child in his arms; full of honest triumph in his looks, but sweetened with all the kind sympathy which a gentle nature could overflow with upon so happy an event. It is a subject one might recommend to the pencil of a great genius, and would even afford matter for description here: but that it would lead us too far from the particular purpose for which I have enlarged upon thus much of the story already; the chief design of which is to illustrate by a fact, what is evident both in reason and scripture, that a charitable and good action is seldom cast away, but even in this world it is more than probable, that what is so scattered shall be gathered again with increase.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days. Be as a father unto the fatherless, and instead of a husband unto their mother. Be mindful of good turns, for thou knowest not what evil shall come upon the earth; and when *thou* falleth, thou shalt find a stay."

The great instability of temporal affairs, and constant fluctuation of every thing in this world, afford perpetual occasions of taking refuge in such a security.

What by successive misfortunes; by failings and cross accidents in trade; by miscarriage of projects:—What by unsuitable expenses of parents, extravagances of children, and the many other secret ways whereby riches make themselves wings and fly away, so many surprising revolutions do happen every day in families, that it may not seem strange to say, that the posterity of some of the most liberal contributors here, in the changes which one century may produce, may possibly find shelter under this very plant which now they so kindly water. Nay, so quickly sometimes has the wheel turned round, that many a man has lived to enjoy the benefit of that charity which his own benevolence had projected.

But, besides this, and exclusive of the right which God's promise gives us, charity and benevolence, in the ordinary chain of effects, have a natural and more immediate tendency in themselves to rescue a man from the accidents of the world, by softening the hearts, and winning every man's wishes to his interest—When a compassionate man falls, who would not pity him? who, that had power to do it, would not befriend and raise him up?

*From a London Paper.*

From the civilization of man, an increase of population is to be expected on the face of the globe. A late calculation of the surface of our globe, conceives that the means of subsistence can exceed the utmost efforts of population. The western part of Europe, and the eastern parts of Asia, he considers as the only peopled countries. Nine tenths of the whole, he affirms, is yet unfurrowed by the plough. Of the nine millions of square miles on the surface of the globe, four millions are assigned to the lands. If a tenth be assigned to the plough, three millions and an half remain for future purposes. And if forty acres will suffice for a family of five persons, three hundred millions of men may be added to the human inhabitants of the globe. A late Swedish geographer gives the following population of the earth; To Portugal 3 millions: to Sweden 3: to Denmark 2 1-2: to Prussia 8: to Spain 11: to Germany, independent of Austria and Prussia, 11; to England 13; to Italy 16; to Austria 25; to France 33; to the emperor of Russia 35; but to European Turkey only 10 millions. He gives, therefore to all Europe 180 millions, to Asia 240 millions; to Africa 120 millions; to North-America 25 millions, and to South-America 15 millions; to Polynesia 20 millions, reckoning the whole population of the globe at 800 millions.


*Just Landed and for Sale by*
WILLIAM CROOKE,
100 Boxes of fresh Raisins—and
15 Casks of fresh Figs.
Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.

FOR SALE,
*At the office of the Newport Mercury,*
A GENERAL assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's Geography, abridged; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,
*And possession given the 25th of March next,*
THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of the Island of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling-House, Barn, Cribs, and other buildings thereon standing.—For further particulars and terms, apply to
JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport
*February 1, 1805.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-Partnership, lately subsisting between Zachariah Shed, and John Bridge, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved; and all persons that have any demands upon the said firm, are desired to call and settle their bills; and those that are indebted, are called on to make payment.
ZACHARIAH SHED.
JOHN BRIDGE.
N. B. The business, in future, will be conducted by Zachariah Shed, in Bristol.
*Bristol, January 31, 1805.*

MEIN & ROGERS
*HAVE FOR SALE,*
*At their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames-Street,*
JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
Amsterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spanish Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (superfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I and Bourbon, best quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter cask.
Imperial, Hyson, young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, per chest.
*Also*, a general assortment of Groceries, wholeale and retail at the lowest prices, and a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.
N. B. A consignment of Trunks and Paper-Hangings.
*Newport, June 1, 1804.*

FOR SALE,
*And entered on the 25th of 3d Month next,*
A FARM, situated in the town of Portsmouth, about five miles from the town of Newport, on the Middle road, adjoining the Farm of *D. Lyman's*, Esq. containing about Seventy-one acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-House, large Barn, and other Out-Houses thereon.—The Farm is well watered, and has Two good Orchards, of about five acres.—For further particulars enquire of
RICHARD MITCHELL.
*Middletown, 14th of 9th Mon. 1804.*

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
*Has for SALE, on Commission,*
TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner, for shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.
*ALSO*
Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for shipping.
*LIKEWISE*
Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion on reasonable terms.
Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.
Newport, November 23, 1804.

WINE AND SUGAR.
TWENTY boxes best Havanna brown Sugar.
30 quarter casks first quality, Sherry Wine.
For Sale, by WILLIAM CROOKE.
*Newport, Oct. 26, 1804.*

*FOR SALE BY*
JOSEPH LYON,
150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of GEORGE GIBBS, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said George Gibbs, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING,
} *Executors.*
*Newport, March 16 1804.*

THE Executors to the estate of George Gibbs, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to said estate, to apply within three months to the Counting-house of Gibbs & Channing, and adjust the same; as after that period, the unadjusted demands will be placed in the hands of Attornies to settle.
Newport, January 18, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JOHN BOURS, jun.
*Has just received in addition to his former assortment the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.*
BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine Swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muslins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and tassels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.
*Newport, Nov. 10, 1804.*

*FOR SALE, BY*
SIMEON MARTIN,
ONE Hundred Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel.
350 boxes white & brown Havanna Sugars.
30 boxes plain Glass Ware; each containing 80 straws of half-pint Tumblers, 10 per straw—6 pint Decanters—6 half-pint do.—12 Wine-Glasses, and 6 Salt-Cellars.
40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Cases.
100 barrels of fresh Superfine Flour.
120 barrels of good shipping Herring.
*Newport, April 6, 1804*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of Elizabeth Miller, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law).—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
WILLIAM ENGS.
*Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.*

*REMOVAL.*
S. SHUMWAY & CO.
*Have removed their Hat-Store, to the Store next South of* Wm. Moore, jun. & Co. *near the Ferry-Wharf, where they have this Day opened,*
A FRESH and fashionable assortment of HATS, many of which are of a very superior quality, and all at prices uncommonly low. *Newport, Oct. 6, 1804.*

To LEASE, for One Year,
*From the 25th of March next,*
THE FARM, in Portsmouth, with the Dwelling-House, Barn and Out-Houses thereon standing, belonging to the subscribers; to whom application may be made for further particulars.
GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport, January 25, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE
*Offers for Sale,*
AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

JOHN BAKER
*HAS FOR SALE,*
SEventy-three hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.
Newport, August 17, 1804.

*CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY*
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.
DELIVERED at their Mills, or at the Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.
Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum Letter do; Post do; Wrapping do; Bonnet do; Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle Paper and sugar-loaf blue.
*ALSO,*
A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.
*LIKEWISE,*
Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.
*Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.*

*JUST RECEIVED BY*
MEIN & ROGERS,
ONE trunk Irish Linens,
1 do. Cotton Cambricks,
Which they will sell by the single piece, or by quantity, at a small advance on the sterling cost.
*ALSO,*
30 boxes Connecticut mould Candles.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
40 bushels Shag-Barks.
1 cask Herd's-Grass Seed.
*Newport, Dec 28, 1804.*

FREIGHT, for Boston, may be had, by applying to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLE
*Newport, January 25, 1805*

The House went into committee on the Louisiana Memorial, when the following resolution was agreed to without a division:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for extending to the inhabitants of Louisiana the right of self-government.

The House confirmed the resolution, and ordered the necessary bill.

A petition presented by Dr. Eustis, praying that Charlestown near Boston, may be made a port of entry, was committed.

### *ATLANTIC NAVY-YARD.*

The House went into Committee on Dr. Eustis's motion on this subject; when, after a lengthy discussion, the original resolution was adopted, 58 to 51.

*Tuesday, January 29.*

Dr. Eustis's motion, for preparing and fitting up one of the Navy-Yards on the margin of the ocean, [Boston, Newport, Philadelphia and Norfolk, were all advocated] for the reception and repair of the vessels of war now on a cruise on foreign stations, was again taken up; and postponed until Saturday.

### *GEORGIA-LAND CLAIMS.*

Mr. Elliot called up the report on the Yazoo land claims; and the House again went into committee on the subject. After some discussion, the resolution in favor of admitting the claim by way of compromise, passed 61 to 50. The House took up the resolution, when Mr. Clarke proposed to amend it, by adding, "*That no part of the five millions of acres reserved to compensate certain claims, should be applied to the benefit of the claimants under the act passed by the Legislature of Georgia, in 1795.*"

On this motion, Mr. J. Randolph called for the Yeas and Nays; and went into an argument shewing the impropriety of the measure; and the sitting terminated some time after the usual hour, by an adjournment.

*Wednesday, January 30.*

### *GEORGIA-LAND CLAIMS.*

The report of the committee of claims for Georgia Lands, and the amendment offered by Mr. Clark, occupied the attention of the House, the whole of this day. [☞ *It should be recollected that the report of the committee of claims, was favorable to the claimants—most of whom reside in New-England, inasmuch as it referred the final adjustment of the claims to a board of Commissioners; which was what the claimants desired. Mr. Clarke's amendment provides against the allowance of any claims under the act of Georgia, of 1795.*]

The amendment of Mr. Clark was advocated by the mover, and Mr. Lucas; and opposed by Messrs. Elliot, Boyd, and Eustis.

*Thursday, January 31.*

The subject of the claims for Georgia Lands again occupied the attention of the House, the principal part of the day. Messrs. Jackson, Findley and Root, opposed; and Messrs. Gregg and J. Randolph, supported the amendment; but no question was taken, when the house adjourned.

### *MORE GUN-BOATS.*

Mr. Nicholson moved for an appropriation of money, for building a number of Gun-

## SATURDAY'S MONITOR.

No. XIX.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

WHERE the foundation of a virtuous character is laid in good principles and dispositions, and where the heart is not hardened by settled habits of vice, though it may be in the power of a sudden and violent temptation to seduce a man far astray from the path of virtue, it will not be difficult to make him sensible of his error, and bring him back to his duty. At the instant of Peter's denial of Christ, one look from his master calmed his passions, struck conviction into his soul and melted him into tears of sorrow and repentance. "The Lord turned, and looked upon Peter."

If there is a language in the countenance, this look would certainly speak to the heart of Peter, with an energy of which words are wholly incapable. It would remind him of his foolish presumption; it would give him the most painful feeling of his irresolution; it would upbraid him with shameful ungeneity and ingratitude; it would at the same time express so much pity and tenderness, as would give him the fullest assurance, that his master did not mean to cast him off forever. The united emotions of shame, remorse, and grateful affection, instantaneously excited by this expressive look from Christ, were too powerful to be confined within his breast: he could no longer support the affecting scene;—"he went out, and wept bitterly."

Can we review this interesting narrative, without learning a lesson of caution and diffidence? When our moral feelings are lively, and our virtuous purposes strong, we are ready to take it for granted, that we shall always have the same perceptions of the importance of right conduct, and the same bias in favour of virtue, as at present. We do not sufficiently consider the powerful influence of circumstances and situations upon our feelings. We are not duly aware, that when, on the one hand, pleasure invites us into the paths of licentiousness, or, on the other, danger threatens us with disgrace, poverty, pain, or death, in the path of virtue; our passions then become advocates on the side of vice; and may possibly so far succeed, as to render us inattentive to the most important truths, or to pervert our judgments, and lead us to false opinions and conclusions concerning our duty and interest. Before we can be fully assured, that our virtue is such, as will stand the shock of every temptation, we must be certain, that the principles on which it rests, are so just and rational, and so firmly established, that they will accompany us, with all their commanding influence, through every scene of life.

### CHARITY.—An Extract.

"So the Lord hearkened unto the voice of Elijah, and the soul of the child came into him again, and he revived. And Elijah took and brought him down out of the chamber into the house, and delivered him unto his mother; and Elijah said, see thy son liveth."

It would be a pleasure to a good mind to stop here for a moment, and figure to itself the picture of so joyful an event. To behold on the one hand the raptures of a parent, overcome with surprise and gratitude, and imagine how a sudden stroke of such impetuous joy must operate on a despairing countenance, long accustomed to sadness. To conceive on the other side of the *piece*, the holy man approaching with the child in his arms; full of honest triumph in his looks, but sweetened with all the kind sympathy which a gentle nature could overflow with upon so happy an event. It is a subject one might recommend to the pencil of a great genius, and would even afford matter for description here: but that it would lead us too far from the particular purpose for which I have enlarged upon thus much of the story already; the chief design of which is to illustrate by a fact, what is evident both in reason and scripture, that a charitable and good action is seldom cast away, but even in this world it is more than probable, that what is so scattered shall be gathered again with increase.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days. Be as a father unto the fatherless, and instead of a husband unto their mother. Be mindful of good turns, for thou knowest not what evil shall come upon the earth; and when *thou* falleſt, thou shalt find a stay."

The great instability of temporal affairs, and constant fluctuation of every thing in this world, afford perpetual occasions of taking refuge in such a security.

What by successive misfortunes; by failings and cross accidents in trade; by miscarriage of projects:—What by unsuitable expenses of parents, extravagances of children, and the many other secret ways whereby riches make themselves wings and fly away, so many surprising revolutions do happen every day in families, that it may not seem strange to say, that the posterity of some of the most liberal contributors here, in the changes which one century may produce, may possibly find shelter under this very plant which now they so kindly water. Nay, so quickly sometimes has the wheel turned round, that many a man has lived to enjoy the benefit of that charity which his own benevolence had projected.

But, besides this, and exclusive of the right which God's promise gives us, charity and benevolence, in the ordinary chain of effects, have a natural and more immediate tendency in themselves to rescue a man from the accidents of the world, by softening the hearts, and winning every man's wishes to his interest—When a compassionate man falls, who would not pity him? who, that had power to do it, would not befriend and raise him up?

*From a London Paper.*

From the civilization of man, an increase of population is to be expected on the face of the globe. A late calculation of the surface of our globe, conceives that the means of subsistence can exceed the utmost efforts of population. The western part of Europe, and the eastern parts of Asia, he considers as the only peopled countries. Nine tenths of the whole, he affirms, is yet unfurrowed by the plough. Of the nine millions of square miles on the surface of the globe, four millions are assigned to the lands. If a tenth be assigned to the plough, three millions and an half remain for future purposes. And if forty acres will suffice for a family of five persons, three hundred millions of men may be added to the human inhabitants of the globe. A late Swedish geographer gives the following population of the earth; To Portugal 3 millions: to Sweden 3: to Denmark 2 1-2: to Prussia 8: to Spain 11: to Germany, independent of Austria and Prussia, 11; to England 13; to Italy 16; to Austria 25; to France 33; to the emperor of Russia 35; but to European Turkey only 10 millions. He gives, therefore to all Europe 180 millions; to Asia 240 millions; to Africa 120 millions; to North-America 25 millions, and to South-America 15 millions; to Polynesia 20 millions, reckoning the whole population of the globe at 800 millions.


*Just Landed and for Sale by*
WILLIAM CROOKE,
FIFTY Boxes of fresh Raisins—and
15 Casks of fresh Figs.
*Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.*

FOR SALE,
*At the office of the Newport Mercury,*
A GENERAL assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's Geography, abridged; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds, by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,
*And possession given the 25th of March next,*
THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of the Island of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling-House, Barn, Cribs, and other buildings thereon standing.—For further particulars and terms, apply to
JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport
*February 1, 1805.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-Partnership, lately subsisting between Zachariah Shed, and John Bridge, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved; and all persons that have any demands upon the said firm, are desired to call and settle their bills; and those that are indebted, are called on to make payment.
ZACHARIAH SHED.
JOHN BRIDGE.
N. B. The business, in future, will be conducted by Zachariah Shed, in Bristol.
*Bristol, January 31, 1805.*

MEIN & ROGERS
*HAVE FOR SALE,*
*At their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames-Street,*
JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
Amsterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spanish Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (superfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I. and Bourbon, best quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter cask.
Imperial, Hyson, young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, per chest.
*Also*, a general assortment of Groceries, wholesale and retail at the lowest prices, and a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.
N. B. A consignment of Trunks and Paper-Hangings.
*Newport, June 1, 1804.*

FOR SALE,
*And entered on the 25th of 3d Month next,*
A FARM, situated in the town of Portsmouth, about five miles from the town of Newport, on the Middle road, adjoining the Farm of *D. Lyman's*, Esq. containing about Seventy-one acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-House, large Barn, and other Out-Houses thereon.—The Farm is well watered, and has Two good Orchards, of about five acres.—For further particulars enquire of
RICHARD MITCHELL.
*Middletown, 14th of 9th Mon. 1804.*

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
*Has for SALE, on Commission,*
TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner for shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.
*ALSO*
Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for shipping.
*LIKEWISE*
Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion, on reasonable terms.
Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.
Newport, November 23, 1804.

WINE AND SUGAR.
TWENTY boxes best Havanna brown Sugar.
30quarter casks first quality, Sherry Wine.
For Sale, by WILLIAM CROOKE.
*Newport, Oct. 26, 1804.*

*FOR SALE BY*
JOSEPH LYON,
150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of GEORGE GIBBS, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said George Gibbs, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING,
} *Executors.*
*Newport, March 16 1804.*

THE Executors to the estate of George Gibbs, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to said estate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-house of Gibbs & Channing, and adjust the same; as after that period, the unadjusted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attornies to settle.
Newport, January 1st, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JOHN BOURS, jun.
*Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.*
BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muslins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and tassels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.
*Newport, Nov. 10, 1804.*

*FOR SALE, BY*
SIMEON MARTIN,
ONE Hundred Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel.
350 boxes white & brown Havanna Sugars.
30 boxes plain Glass Ware; each containing 80 straws of half-pint Tumblers, 10 per straw—6 pint Decanters—6 half-pint do.—12 Wine-Glasses, and 6 Salt-Cellars.
40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Cases.
100 barrels of fresh Superfine Flour.
120 barrels of good shipping Herring.
*Newport, April 6, 1804*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of Elizabeth Miller, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law).—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
WILLIAM ENGS.
*Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.*

*REMOVAL.*
S. SHUMWAY & CO.
*Have removed their Hat-Store, to the Store next South of* Wm. Moore, jun. & Co. *near the Ferry-Wharf, where they have this Day opened,*
A FRESH and fashionable assortment of HATS, many of which are of a very superior quality, and all at prices uncommonly low. *Newport, Oct. 6, 1804.*

To LEASE, for One Year,
*From the 25th of March next,*
THE FARM, in Portsmouth, with the Dwelling-House, Barn and Out-Houses thereon standing, belonging to the subscribers; to whom application may be made for further particulars.
GIBBS & CHANNING.
Newport, January 25, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE
*Offers for Sale,*
AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

JOHN BAKER
*HAS FOR SALE,*
SEventy-three hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.
Newport, August 17, 1804.

*CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY*
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.
DELIVERED at their Mills, or at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.
Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Post do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue.
*ALSO,*
A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.
*LIKEWISE,*
Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.
*Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.*

*JUST RECEIVED BY*
MEIN & ROGERS,
ONE trunk Irish Linens,
1 do. Cotton Cambricks,
Which they will sell by the single piece, or large quantity, at a small advance on the sterling cost.
*ALSO,*
32 boxes Connecticut mould Candles.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
40 bushels Shag-Barks.
1 cask Herd's-Grass Seed.
*Newport, Dec 28, 1804.*

FREIGHT, for Boston, may be had, by applying to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.
*Newport, January 25, 1805.*

## POETRY.

*For the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE following Lines were composed on an uncommon beautiful effect, produced by a severe Frost, after a heavy Shower of Hail and Rain, in the Month of January, 1805.

BY A YOUNG LADY.

THE grand, the glorious scene, display'd abroad,
O'er all Creation's works, proclaims a GOD!—
The glittering objects, that arrest the sight,
Fills every mind with wonder and delight.
Nature is mantled in a silver vest,
With winter's frost-nipt beauties on her breast,
Behold trees, shrubs, and every little spire,
All richly clad in silvery attire,
Which when enliven'd by the Sun's bright rays,
Dazzling the eye, they in full beauty blaze,
Speaking aloud, their great Creator's praise.
Around our dwellings, fancy sees display'd
Broad silver fringes, elegantly laid;
And from imagination's airy height,
The roofs seem studded thick, with diamonds bright:
On which when Sol's glad beams refulgent play,
They glow like Stars, in heav'n's broad azure way.
One universal grandeur beams around,
Earth seeming fairy, or enchanted ground:
Grand as these lower regions now appears,
This short-liv'd glory, must dissolve in tears;
And see how soon the magic scene is fled,
Struck is the wand, and every charm is dead.
How doth each object fade before our eyes,
Which lately call'd forth wonder and surprize;
So fades the visionary views of man,
When life's gay, goodly prospects, he doth scan;
Fondly he gazes, counting present joy
His own, till sad reality his sanguine hopes destroy.

## SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XX.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

VICIOUS men are distrusted and despised, even by the vicious themselves. A man without character, soon becomes an outcast of society. Let it, therefore, be your first care, to establish a firm character for scrupulous integrity. A lie admits of no apology. This truth is so generally understood, that even among the most profligate, what is called *giving the lie*, must be atoned for at the hazard of life. But, do not therefore hastily conclude that you are to send a challenge to every ill-mannered, or drunken puppy, who dares to dispute your veracity. I mean only to prove the vice of lying to be so universally detested, that to tell a gentleman he is guilty of it, is the most unpardonable offence; and very justly, because it is, by implication, calling him a coward. A man of true courage will disdain the protection of a falsehood, were it even to save his life. When he has once passed the *Rubicon* he will march boldly on to the Capital. He has put his life upon a cast, and will nobly stand the hazard of the die.

There is indeed in this trait of a great character no medium; and it becomes infinitely desirable, when you reflect on the influence it will have on all your actions. If you be positively determined to preserve your veracity, you will seldom perpetrate what you would be ashamed to confess. Be Truth, therefore, your Palladium. I cannot bequeath you a better inheritance.

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French-Town Catholic Seminary LOTTERY.

THE Public are respectfully informed, That the above LOTTERY will positively commence drawing, at East-Greenwich, on Thursday, the 14th day of March ensuing, and will continue, from day to day, (Sundays excepted) until completed. And the subscribers hereby pledge themselves for the fulfilment thereof.

THOMAS FRY,
PARDON TILLINGHAST,
GEORGE CARD, } *Managers.*

*East-Greenwich, Feb.* 12, 1805.

*** Tickets, at Two Dollars 50 Cents each, may be had of either of the Managers, or at this Office, if applied for soon.

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JUST RECEIVED, BY
WILLIAM C. BAEN,
A large assortment of India Cottons, viz.

JALAPORE Sannas,
Bastas,
Mow Sannas,
Mamoodies,
Gurrahs,

Which will be sold very low, for Cash.

*Newport February* 15, 1805.

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FREIGHT, for Boston, may be had, by applying to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.
*Newport, January* 25, 1805.

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To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
*On the* 13*th day of March next, on the premises,*

ABOUT eight hundred acres of Land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the towns of Richmond and Hopkinton, now occupied by Mr. Slater; being part of the estate of the late Col. George Irish.

NICHOLAS TAYLOR,
JOHN IRISH.

*Newport, February* 15, 1805.

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FOR SALE,
*At the office of the Newport Mercury,*

A GENERAL assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's Geography, abridged; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of GEORGE GIBBS, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said George Gibbs, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING, } *Executors.*

*Newport, March* 16, 1804.

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THE Executors to the estate of GEORGE GIBBS, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to said estate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-house of GIBBS & CHANNING, and adjust the same; as after that period, the unadjusted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attornies to settle.

Newport, January 1st, 1805.

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NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
*Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.*

BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muslins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and tassels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

*Newport, Nov.* 10, 1804.

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*FOR SALE, BY*
SIMEON MARTIN,

ONE Hundred Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
1500 lbs. Bar and club Steel.
350 boxes white & brown Havanna Sugars.
30 boxes plain Glass Ware; each containing 80 draws of half-pint Tumblers, 10 per draw—6 pint Decanters—6 half-pint do.—12 Wine-Glasses, and 6 Salt-Cellars.
40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Cases.
100 barrels of fresh Superfine Flour.
120 barrels of good shipping Herring.

*Newport, April* 6, 1804.

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CHRISTOPHER FOWLER
*HAS FOR SALE,*

BARCELONA Brandy.
Best Holland and American Geneva.
New-England Rum.
Twenty Casks New Rice.
Russia Duck.
Sewing Twine, and
Fresh superfine Flour.

*Newport, October* 26, 1804.

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*FOR SALE BY*
JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

*Newport, 26th of 10th Mon.* 1804.

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*To Delinquent Subscribers.*

THE subscriber has taken every reasonable method, to collect the arrearages due from delinquent subscribers to the Newport Mercury, and those indebted for advertisements, without success.—She is now determined to adopt some new method—consequently an agreement has been made with GOLD S. SILLIMAN, Esq. to collect all accounts (of more than three years standing) that remain unsettled, on or before the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.—Those who cannot make it convenient, to pay upon so *short* a notice, are informed, that their Notes will be taken, payable in *sixty days*.—No further Notice will be given to any one. ANN BARBER.

*Newport, February* 8, 1805.

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GODFREY WENWOOD
*HAS FOR SALE,*
*On the most reasonable Terms.*

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

*Newport, August* 9, 1804.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix, to the estate of her late husband, *Nathan B. Miller*, of Newport, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*

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*WHO HAS FOR SALE,*

4th-proof Barcelona Brandy by the pipe or quarter-cask.
4th-proof Geneva by the pipe or lesser quantity.
Jamaica Spirits, and St. Vincent's Rum by the hogshead.
Sherry, port, and Malaga Wines by the cask.
Child's warranted No. 1 and 2 Chocolate by the box.
Long Pipes Do. Essence of Spruce do. and 1 box of fresh Mustard; also six large brass Kettles.—All of which she will dispose of, as low as can be purchased in this town

*Newport, May* 11, 1804.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

*Newport, Nov.* 6, 1804.

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FOR SALE,

A SMALL Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-House and other buildings thereon, lying in North-Kingstown, about Two miles South-west from Wickford, on the country road.—Also one half of a Lot of Land, and one-half of a Grist-Mill the mill has a good run of custom, and a remarkable good stream of water; there is three separate mill-streams, that comes into one head, that attends said mill.—Also eleven Lots of Land, lying in Wickford, two of which are excellent water-lots.—For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber,

BERIAH WAITE.

N B. Possession will be given on the 25th of March next.

*North-Kingstown, February* 6, 1805.

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WHEREAS the Honourable Court of Probate, for the town of Newport, have appointed the subscribers Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent:—All persons having any demands against said estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of the subscribers, at their respective dwellings, within six months from the 4th inst. being the time allowed by said Court.—No accounts will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.

WILLIAM WOOD,
WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD. } *Com.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN ROBINSON, *Adm'x.*

*Newport, February* 8, 1805.

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*State of Rhode-Island, &c.*

THE Creditors of ASA FELLOWS, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, Saddler, are hereby notified to appear, before the Honorable the General Assembly of this State, at their session to be holden at Providence, on the fourth Monday of February inst. to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an act, made and passed June, A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent debtors, should not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

*Newport, February* 8, 1805.

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WINE AND SUGAR.

TWENTY boxes best Havanna brown Sugar.
30 quarter-casks first quality, Sherry Wine.
For Sale, by WILLIAM CROOKE.

*Newport, Oct* 26, 1804.

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*FOR SALE BY*
JOSEPH LYON,
150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

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GIBBS & CHANNING
*HAVE FOR SALE,*

ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Osnabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimentions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

*Newport, Dec.* 7, 1804

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*FOR SALE, BY*
JAMES ROBINSON,

SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter strained OIL, at his Spermaceti-Works, in Newport.——He has also for Sale, best Holland's GIN.

Newport, January 11, 1805.

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SAUNDERS MALBONE

HAS removed to the Store at the Head of Col. Sherburne's Wharf, where he has for Sale, a general Assortment of GROCERIES; Spanish Flote Indigo, of a superior quality; and a few Bolts of Russia Duck.

*Newport, September* 21, 1804.

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JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.
*Have just received, in addition to their former Assortment,*

A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS; all which will be disposed of on the lowest possible terms.

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To LEASE, for One Year,
*From the* 25*th of March next,*

THE FARM, in Portsmouth, with the Dwelling-House, Barn and Out-Houses thereon standing, belonging to the subscribers; to whom application may be made for further particulars.

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, January 25, 1805.

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ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, from among the Goods saved from the Wreck of the Brig Minerva, stranded on Beaver-Tail, on the 27th ult. One Bale, containing twenty pieces of fine German shirting Linen; One Bale, containing five pieces of Russia Sheeting; and One Bale, containing two pieces of Russia Duck.——As very few such Linens are imported, it is requested that Shop-Keepers and others will be upon the look out, if any are offered for sale. Whoever will give information so that the thief or thieves may be brought to justice and the Goods recovered, shall be entitled to the above reward, and *Fifty Dollars* for the Goods only.—All necessary charges will be paid by,

SIMON DAVIS, of Newport, or
JAMES D'WOLFE, of Bristol.

January 9th, 1805

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WILLIAM C. BAEN,
*Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,*

THAT he contemplates taking a Partner in Trade the ensuing Spring; but previous to that time wishes to dispose of his present Stock, which is now offered at a very little more than first Cost.

☞ Elegant plaid CALICOES, at 2s. 3d. and Carpets, at 5s. 9d. per yard.

Newport, January 4, 1805.

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WILLIAM CROOKE
*Offers for Sale,*

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

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MEIN & ROGERS
*HAVE FOR SALE,*
*At their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames Street,*

JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
Amsterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spanish Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (superfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I. and Bourbon, best quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter cask.
Imperial, Hyson, young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, per chest.

*Also*, a general assortment of Groceries, wholesale and retail at the lowest prices, and a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

N. B. A consignment of Trunks and Paper Hangings.

*Newport, June* 1, 1804.

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*CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY*
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mills, or at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum Letter do; Post do; Wrapping do; Bonnet do; Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Book-binder's Boards; Candle Paper and sugar-loaf blue.

*ALSO,*

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

*LIKEWISE,*

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.

*Providence, Feb.* 10, 1804.